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TIME EFFECTS OF INTRAVENOUS LIPID EMULSIONS ON PREMATURES

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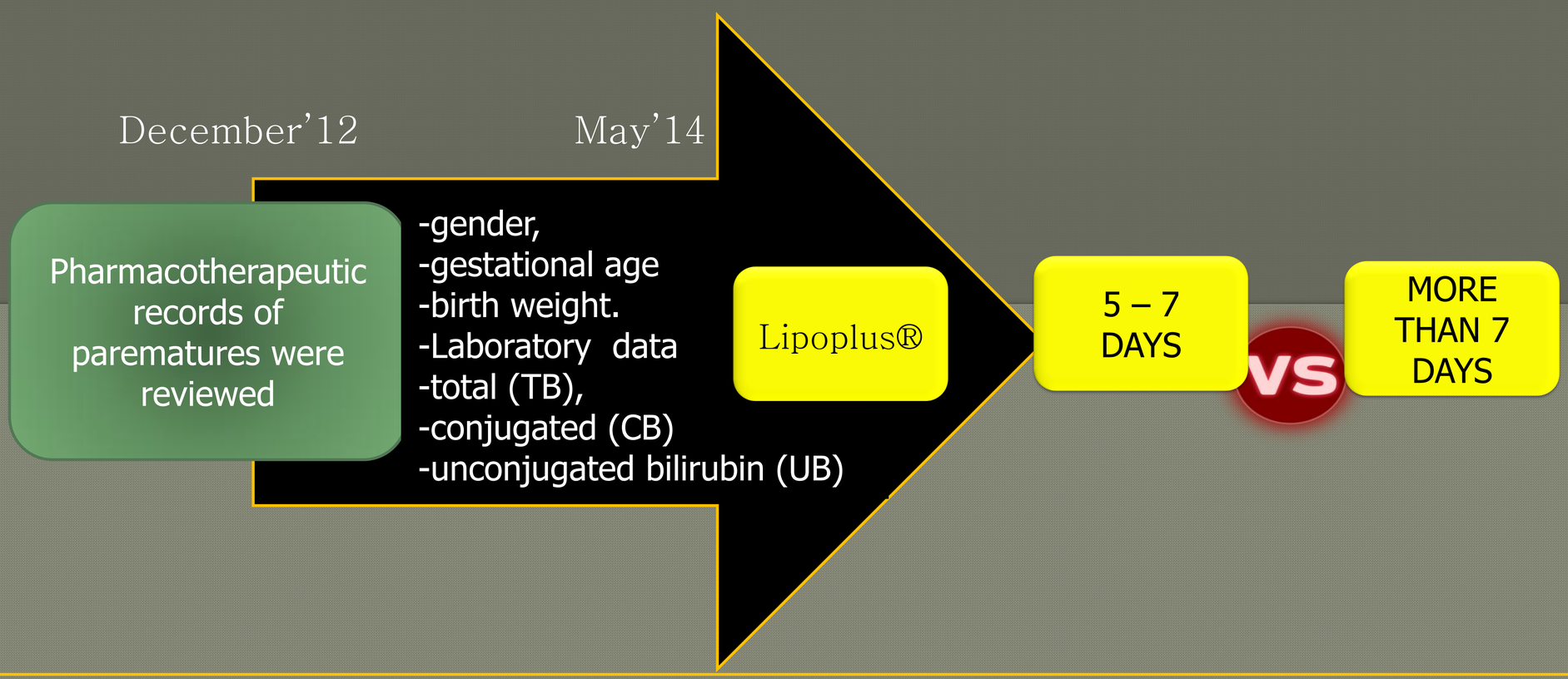
OBJETIVES

Liver disease is associated with soybean lipid in parenteral nutritions (PNs). This led to the development of alternative intravenous lipid emulsions (ILEs). Here we compare the effects of Lipoplus® (medium chain triglyceride combined with soybean and fish oil) in treatments of 5 to 7 days vs. longer treatments.

METHODS

RETROSPECTIVE,OBSERVATIONAL STUDY A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL



RESULTS

PATIENT	SEX	GESTACIONAL AGE	BIRTH WEIGHT	LIPIDS g/kg	DAYS RECEIVING PN
MORA THAN 7 DAYS					
1	F	32	1420	2,9	5
2	M	30	1270	1,6	5
3	F	29	1240	2,2	5
4	M	30	1300	1,3	5
5	F	27	1100	1,3	6
6	M	29	1500	2,1	6
7	M	27	1245	1,3	6
8	F	30	1410	1,7	7
9	F	30	1090	1,7	7
10	M	35	2120	1,7	7
5 TO 7 DAYS					
11	M	28	1060	2,3	8
12	M	25	735	2,4	8
13	M	32	1710	1,8	9
14	F	23	666	3,4	10
15	M	29	930	2,0	12
16	F	31	1100	2,5	12
17	M	28	990	2,2	14

* P<0,05 vs. More than 7 days group

	n	Mean	Deviation	P
MORE THAN 7 DAYS				
CB baseline	7	1,7143	3,74318	0.461
CB final	4	1,5000	2,40139	
UB baseline	7	7,7429	3,21603	0.285
UB final	4	6,1500	2,72458	
TB baseline	7	9,4571	4,14683	0.028*
TB final	7	4,4714	2,58322	
5 TO 7 DAYS				
CB baseline	10	,3500	,05270	0.480
CB final	10	,3900	,12867	
UB baseline	10	7,9000	3,19026	0.037*
UB final	10	11,2500	3,66674	
TB baseline	10	8,2500	3,19070	0.028*
TB final	10	11,6100	3,70209	

CONCLUSIONS

We found that treatments longer than 7 days with new ILEs significantly lower TB levels in premature infants as described previously (1). On the other hand, shorter treatments with alternative ILEs might have an effect similar to the use of soybean oil–based emulsion in that previous study, where CB even showed a significant increase.